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COMPARATIVE KADU WORDLISTS

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INTRODUCTION

Twenty years ago, I conducted a brief survey of all the languages that were classified as Kordofanian by Greenberg (1950). The fieldwork was carried out in the Nuba Mountains during three months from October, 1974, to January, 1975.* I have published the data and some analyses concerning the two larger branches of Kordofanian, HEIBAN and TALODI (Schadeberg 1981a, 1981b), but the rest of the material is still resting on my shelves. I would now like to remedy the situation by publishing my material on Kadu (KADUGLI).

In doing so now, I also hope to rekindle interest not just in the languages but also in the peoples of the Nuba Mountains who have suffered heavily in recent years from the consequences of the civil war in the Sudan. I am not well-informed about the present situation, but a report entitled *Sudan: Patterns of repression* by Amnesty International (AI Index: AFR 54/06/93; 19 February 1993, International Secretariat, London) describes a horrible situation:

The most recent information about mass killings involving the deaths of hundreds of civilians near Heiban in the Nuba Mountains in December 1992 and January 1993 is as yet unconfirmed. But there have been scores of other extrajudicial executions in the Nuba Mountains in the past year and tens of thousands of Nuba have been deliberately displaced in assaults on their villages by government forces...

Access to the Nuba Mountains is tightly controlled, making the verification of the information difficult. It appears, however, that the authorities are implementing a program of military action directed at the mountain communities of the Nuba, which amounts to "ethnic cleansing"... Between June and August [1992] at least 30,000 Nuba were trucked to "peace villages" in Northern Kordofan. Since then tens of thousands more Nuba appear to have been removed from the region.

The Kadu languages are (were?) spoken along the southern edge of the Nuba Mountains, in the Southern Kordofan Province of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. The identity and extent of this linguistic unit was first described by MacDiarmid and MacDiarmid (1931) who referred to it by the name "Talodi-Kadugli". Greenberg (1950 and later) used the name "Tumtum", and

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Stevenson (1956-57) introduced the name "Kadugli-Krongo" which was adopted by Tucker and Bryan (1956, 1966). Since I find it infelicitous to use the name of one or two particular languages to designate a whole language group, and since the region provides no suitable rivers or lakes on which to base linguistic group names, I have suggested to use the name KADUGLI spelled with capital letters to distinguish it from the name of the provincial capital Kadugli. I now think that an even better way to refer to the language group would be to use the name Kadu which is the word for 'people' in almost all its languages. I am not certain about the etymology of the place name Kadugli: it may well contain the word **kaḍu** 'people' and the root **-guli** 'spring (of water)'.

Stevenson (1956-57), whose information on Kadu I have found very reliable, distinguishes nine languages, often with several dialects and local variations. Linguistic terminology is still unsettled; I try to use romanized forms of the names used by the speakers themselves. I have, however, stripped those names of their prefixes, thus creating terms which do not specifically refer to the language, the people, a single speaker, or the locality. I have found elicitation of ethnonymes not at all easy, and it is quite possible that some of the names refer not to the whole "language" but to some smaller community.

In the list below, I first give the language name together with its number and two-letter abbreviation as I use them in this study. This is followed by the language name used by Stevenson, and by the name of the locality ("dialect of ...") where I collected my data. The next lines contain the locally used names for the people, the place and the language as I recorded them. Finally, I give the names of the persons who provided information about their respective mother tongues. I wish to thank all of them for their help and patient cooperation.

1. Mudo: Stevenson "Tulishi", dialect of Kamdang
 people: **ka-muḍo**;
 language: **ṭu-muḍo**
 informant: Muhammed Ibrahim Doka; born 1950 at J. Kamdang
2. Yegang: Stevenson "Keiga", dialect of Keiga Tummero (Timero)
 people: **ka-yegaṇ**
 locality: **ḍi ma-yegaṇ**, Reh: **k-eegaṇ**
 language: **sani ma-yegaṇ**, Reh: **ḍ-ayga**
 informant: Tayyib Abd el-Baagi; born 1947 at Timero
3. Kufo: Stevenson "Kanga", dialect of Kufa
 people: **kuḍu maa-guufɔ**
 locality: **kuufɔ**
 language: **ṭiṇ-guufɔ**
 informant: Jakeliin Faddala; born 1958 at Kassala
 (Kufo is her first language which she learned from her grandmother; she has lived at Kufo since 1972.)
4. Miri: Stevenson "Miri", dialect of Miri Juwa
 people: **kaḍu maa-miri** or **kaḍu maa-fadɔ**
 locality: **ṇṇa maa-miri**
 language: **ṭi-miri** or **ṭumma maa-miri**
 informant: Mahmud Kabbaashi; born ca. 1937 at Miri Juwa

5. Talla: Stevenson "Kadugli"
 people: **kaa-ɖalla**
 locality: **ɖalla**
 language: **ɖin-ɖalla**
 informant: Abdalla Ibrahiim Abdalla (Kumoodo); born 1945 at Kadugli (the same as Abdalla 1969 in the bibliography)
6. Tolibi: Stevenson "Katcha", dialect of Tuna
 people: **ku-ɖuunu**
 locality: **ku-ɖuunu**
 language: **ɖun-ɖuunu** or **ɖumma maa-ɖuunu**; the name **ɖolibi** (with the same series of derivations) refers to the language as a whole rather than to a single dialect.
 informant: Abas Kuku Akwa; born ca. 1947 at Tunu
7. Sangali: Stevenson "Tumma", dialect of Krongo Abdulla
 people: **ka-saɣaali**
 locality: **ka-saɣaali**
 language: **ɖumma ka-saɣaali**
 informant: Adariis Tiiya; born 1936 at Krongo Abdalla
8. Krongo: Stevenson "Krongo", dialect of Torogi
 people: **kaɖu mɔ-ɖi**
 language: **niinu mɔ-ɖi** 'speech of home'
 informant: Tuttu Anjaali Ajri; born 1935 at Torooji
9. Talasa: Stevenson "Tumtum", dialect of Talassa
 people: **kaa-ɖalasa**
 language: **ɖalasa**
 informant: Beshiir Aynaak (Kuuku Kafi); born 1942 at Seraf (a recent settlement at the southern end of the Eliri mountain range)

COMPARATIVE PHONOLOGY NOTES

The Kadu languages have very similar phonological systems. This makes it possible to start our presentation with a common system, and to concentrate the discussion on those points where individual languages depart from the common system, or where particular problems are encountered.

The wordlists contain a multitude of phonological symbols, but no phonological analysis has been applied. The transcription was done as close to the actual phonetic realization as seemed practical and necessary in order not to miss any phonemic contrasts. When comparing the data for each language, and between languages, it is often possible to form hypotheses as to the probable phonemic contrasts and even spot likely errors of transcription.

The common Kadu sound system described here is an attempt to isolate the major phonemic features and elements of the Kadu languages; it also provides a good approximation of the sound system of Proto-Kadu.

Consonant summary:

	labial	dental	(post)alveolar	palatal	velar
expl. stops :		ɖ	ɗ	j	g
impl. stops :	ɓ		ɗ̥		
fricatives :	f		s		
nasal + oral:	mb	nd	nd̥	ɲj	ŋg
nasals :	m		n	ɲ	ŋ
liquids :			l, r		
glides :				y	w
glottal stop:					ʔ

Oral Stops:

There is a problem concerning the possible distinction between explosive **b** and implosive **ɓ**. Both occur in the data, but explosive **b** is much rarer than implosive **ɓ**, and when it occurs in sets of cognates it corresponds regularly to implosive **ɓ** in most other languages. The existing descriptions are not clear on this point: Reh (in press) lists **b** (in addition to **ɓ**) for 2. Yegang, but suspects that its status is at best marginal (pers. comm.). As for 5. Talla, Abdalla 1969 mentions that implosive **ɓ** changes word internally to explosive **b**, e.g. (p. 38):

misina-maa-billi 'story'; cf. **misina** 'speech', and **billi** 'early'

Matsushita (1984) regards **b** and **ɓ** as separate phonemes of Talla. However, his examples of initial **b** are rare and include loans from Arabic such as **básal** 'onion', and also words which both Abdalla and I transcribed with implosive **ɓ**, e.g. **ɓiidi** (Matsushita: **biidi**) 'water'. As for Krongo, finally, Reh (1985) recognizes only one phoneme, i.e. **ɓ**. I therefore conclude that there is but one bilabial plosive, which is generally implosive and may in some languages have **b** as an acceptable variant.

In the dental-alveolar region, there are three distinctive articulations: lamino-dental explosive, apico-(post)alveolar explosive, and alveolar implosive. There are minor variations in the actual pronunciation of the two explosives. The dental articulation may be interdental or ad-dental, and the alveolar explosive may be as far back as to be classified as retroflex. It is mainly for this reason that the three-way contrast as described here is represented in the data by four different symbols: **ɖ d ɗ̥ ɗ**. Phonemically, this is an overdifferentiation. The postalveolar (retroflex) articulation is best attested in the closely related languages 4. Miri, 5. Talla, and 6. Tolibi; and in the last named language **ɗ** has frequently been noted in items for which other languages attest dental **ɖ**. The present analysis is in agreement with the existing descriptions of 2. Yegang, 5. Talla, and 8. Krongo.

It follows from the above analysis that three symbols would suffice for any kind of spelling of these sounds. The method used by Reh (1985 for Krongo, and in press for Yegang) appears to

be the best practical choice: The most frequent and “unmarked” dental plosive is written without any diacritic symbol, the least frequent postalveolar stop is represented by the special “right tail” **ɖ** which is the IPA symbol for the retroflex sound, and the implosive **ɗ** by the IPA standard “hooktop” character. The reason why I do not follow this economical way of spelling in this comparative survey is that I have to avoid confusion with the spelling of my primary data. When referring to common Kadu I therefore use **ɖ ɗ ɖ** thus keeping the redundant marking of the dental explosive.

In my data, palatal stops occur in all languages except 3. Kufo. They are, however, extremely rare in 1. Mudo, 2. Yegang, and 9. Talasa. Given the limitations of my data and the low frequency of these sounds in this language group as a whole, and also cross-linguistically, I hesitate to conclude that common Kadu has no palatal stops.

There is even the possibility that the full consonant inventory should include an implosive palatal stop, at least as an allophonic variant. Abdalla (1973:8f.) observes that **'j** occurs in Talla in word initial position, in complementary distribution with word internal **j**. One of his examples is **'je** ‘mosquitoes’, which Matsushita 1984 transcribes as **je**. I have myself recorded three instances of implosive palatal stops, all of them long: one in Miri (‘cold’), one in Tolibi (‘narrow’), and one in Sangali (‘good’).

The velar stop occurs in all nine languages in medial and in initial position. It is also the only stop which quite frequently occurs in word final position, but only in 1. Mudo, 2. Yegang, 4. Miri, and 5. Talla. In this position, it is always voiceless and almost always unreleased. (This last feature is not indicated in the transcription of the data.) It appears that word final velars (see also the remarks on final velar nasals below) are sometimes pronounced and sometimes not; compare the Talla item ‘rope’ in the notation by Abdalla (**ruk**) with Matsushita’s transcription (**ru**). The conditions for these alternations are not known.

Gemination and Devoicing:

All stops may occur single or geminated (long). The long palatal stop, however, has only been recorded in 8. Krongo (‘bite’, ‘dig’, ‘say’). Consonant gemination and voicing are closely related to each other.

Voicing is apparently not a distinctive feature for Kadu stops (or any other class of segments). Single (short) stops are generally voiced in intervocalic position, and geminated stops are generally voiceless. Since some geminated consonants can be shown to be the result of an assimilation of two abutting consonants, long stops are probably best regarded as sequences of two identical segments.

Geminated implosives, i.e. **ɓɓ**, **ɗɗ**, and occasionally also **'jj**, are neither fully voiced nor fully voiceless. It is my impression that they start as being voiced, and that the vibration of the vocal cords gradually ceases during their articulation. This has not been indicated in the transcription.

In utterance initial position explosives are voiceless and implosives are voiced. The palatal stops — which are attested in initial position in 7. Sangali and 8. Krongo only — pattern with the explosives and are voiceless in this environment. In connected speech, word initial explosives are generally realized as voiced. It is not understood at present why stops appear as voiceless in certain morphological environments and not in others. Compare:

	'food'	'eat!'	'right (hand of eating)'	'sharp (it eats)'
4. Miri	kuri	águri	(niisu) maa-gúrí	manukúrí
6. Tolibi	kúri	aguri	(niiso) maa-gúrí	anúkúri
8. Krongo	kúri	ágúri	(niisu) má-guri	ánákuri
9. Talasa	kuri	aguri	(niisu) máá-guri	nanákúri

Intervocalic short voiceless stops are less infrequent in 6. Tolibi than in other languages, and they occur mainly in reduplicated "adjectives". Compare:

eedjiliṭili	'blunt'	ɔɔʈugʊʈugu	'short'
ééḃáláḃhala	'light'	ɔɔgɔlɔḃakɔlɔḃa	'smooth'
ɔkkɔyɔkɔyɔ	'rough'	ɔʈʈɔʈɔ	'straight'

Reh's descriptions of Krongo (1985) and of Yegang (in press) agree with the above analysis in not recognizing any phonemic distinction based on voicing. For Talla, Matsushita (1984) does assume a voicing contrast; he generally transcribes word initial stops as being voiced and gives the following rule (p.17): "Some voiced consonants lose their voicedness when preceded by an open juncture (obligational) [i.e., in utterance initial position; TCS] or a morpheme juncture (optional) [i.e., in word initial but not utterance initial position; TCS]". Note that Matsushita has only very few examples of voiceless intervocalic stops.

Representing all explosive stops by symbols indicating the voiced allophones may seem an odd choice. I have been led by the following considerations. First, the presence of (partially) voiceless implosives indicates that the active process is devoicing rather than voicing. Second, the same conclusion can be drawn from the fact that voiced explosives occurring unexpectedly in initial position and as geminates happens more often than the inverse, i.e., voiceless explosives occurring unexpectedly in intervocalic position. Finally, fricatives are generally voiceless in all environments, which again weakens a hypothesis of a general voicing rule for obstruents. For these reasons, I consider the voiced stops as the basic allophones from which the voiceless ones are derived by rule.

Fricatives:

The two fricatives **f** and **s** occur in all nine languages. In 1. Mudo, however, **f** occurs only once, in initial position in the item 'bark'. Elsewhere, Mudo has **h** corresponding to **f** in the other languages, and **h** does not occur in those other languages. Both **f** and **s** occur as single and as geminated consonants, but examples for **ff** are rare.

In 3. Kufo and 7. Sangali, **s** and **ss** change regularly to **ʃ** and **ʃʃ** before **i**. (The only exception is 3. Kufo **albóóssini** 'night'.) In the same two languages, **ʃ** also occurs in the item 'nail' where it is followed by **ɔ**. Isolated instances of **ʃ** occur also in other languages; see 'cook' (2. Yegang, 9. Talasa), 'pull' (8. Krongo), 'rub' (4. Miri). It might be possible to analyse **ʃ** as a sequence **sy**, but this is not at all clear.

Intervocalic **s** may occasionally be realized as voiced **z**; see, for example, 9. Talasa 'pull' and 'stone'. The word initial **z** in 4. Miri 'full' remains unexplained. There are also two examples each of intervocalic **ð** and **ɣ**; these are clearly optional variants of the respective voiced stops **d** and **g**.

In 9. Talasa, word initial **f** is — at least in some items — optionally realized as an affricate **pf**; see 'blow', 'road', 'throw', 'stab'.

Monosyllabic words starting with a fricative **s** or **f** regularly lengthen this initial consonant. (The same is also true for nasals, and to a lesser degree also for liquids and glides; see below.) Examples are found in the items 'bark', 'grass', and 'tree'. This lengthening disappears in word (or utterance?) medial position. Compare 9. Talasa: **ffa** 'tree', **nááfa** 'trees', **ndandé** **maa-fa** 'leaf'.

Nasals and Prenasalized Stops:

There are four nasals in all nine languages: **m n ɲ ŋ**. There is no indication that dental and retroflex points of articulation should be distinguished for nasal stops. All four nasals may occur as single (short) or as geminated (long) consonants. In monosyllabic words, initial nasals are generally lengthened. This lengthening does not appear to be contrastive. Compare:

- 2. Yegang: **mmí/na-mí** 'knee'
- 4. Miri: **nni/náá-ni** 'snake'
- 5. Talla: **ɲɲa/náá-ɲa** 'mountain, village'

In 2. Yegang and 8. Krongo, the velar nasal occurs in word final position. The situation is similar to word final **k** in that **ŋ/_#** is not always pronounced in utterance final position. In Yegang, a slight nasalization of the preceding vowel is an optional variant of word final **ŋ**. I suspect that many more words contain final velar nasals than appears from my data.

All possible homorganic sequences of nasal-plus-oral stop occur in the data. As with oral stops, there are probably less phonemic contrasts than transcribed phonetic distinctions. The sequence **mɓ** is much rarer than **mb** with which it does not contrast. Compare: 5. Talla **ɬambadɔ**; 6. Tolibi **ɬimbidɔ** 'rain'

Likewise, the three transcriptions **nd̥**, **nd**, and **nd̥** very likely represent only a two-way contrast **nd̥** *versus* **nd̥**. Both these sequences are, however, distinct from the nasal-plus-implosive sequence **nd̥**. The palatal sequence **ɲj** is very rare and only attested in 1. Mudo and 8. Krongo. 1. Mudo **ɲj** corresponds to the sequence **ns** or **nz** which is attested in the central languages 3. Kufo, 4. Miri, 5. Talla, and 6. Tolibi. Finally, the velar sequence **ŋg** occurs in all nine languages, though it is rare in 2. Yegang.

Liquids, Glides, and Glottal Stop:

All nine languages have two liquids, **l** and **r**, and two glides, **w** and **y**. They all occur as single (short) and as geminated (long) consonants. I have noted retroflex **ɭ** in a few items in 9. Talasa, but I do not think that it is a separate phoneme.

Liquids and glides, too, may be (optionally) lengthened when appearing in utterance initial position in monosyllabic words. See, for example, 6. Tolibi **rrú/náá-rú** 'rope'; 4. Miri **llá** 'take'; 9. Talasa **yyú** 'lie (down)', **yyé** 'neck'. I have no suitable examples to say what would happen to the glide **w** in this position.

Liquids and glides do not generally occur in word final position. The exception is **l** which occurs a number of times word finally in 2. Yegang.

The status of the glottal stop is rather special. It occurs in the personal pronouns in all nine languages, but it is rare or absent elsewhere in the vocabulary.

Consonant Sequences:

Consonant sequences (except homorganic nasal-plus-oral stop) are rare, but least so in 2. Yegang. In almost all cases, one of the two consonants is a liquid or a glide, and if there are corresponding forms from other languages they typically show an intervening vowel.

Sequences consonant-plus-glide are also uncommon. The sequence **Cy** is only attested by a few examples from the eastern languages 8. Krongo and 9. Talasa; there are a few more examples of **Cw**, both in the west (especially in 2. Yegang) and in the east (including 7. Sangali). In the remaining central languages both kinds of sequences appear to be absent.

Vowels:

All nine languages appear to have a basic seven vowel system:

i ɪ ɛ a ɔ ʊ u

I consider the vowels **o** and **e** (which occasionally occur in the data) as not distinct from **ɪ** and **ʊ**, respectively. The existing descriptions of 2. Yegang (Reh in press), 5. Talla (Matsushita 1984), and 8. Krongo (Reh 1985) all analyse corresponding seven vowel systems.

All seven vowels occur single (i.e. short) or double (i.e. long). Word final vowels are always short.

In addition to these "basic" seven vowels the data include examples of unrounded back vowels of varying height: **ɒ** **ẽ** **ẽ̃** **ĩ**; and also **ɑ** and **ʌ**. These vowels, too, occur single and double. I rather suspect that these vowels are not separate phonemes but variants of the corresponding front vowels in the environment of a following high back vowel.

All vowels appear to be compatible within words; i.e., I have found no evidence of any vowel harmony.

All Kadu languages are almost certainly tone languages. I have more or less uncritically assumed a two tone system, and I have occasionally heard and marked downstep. Falling tones are rare, and rising tones even more so. Reh, too, describes Krongo and Yegang as having two-tone systems, and she points out cases where tone distinguishes lexical items as well as different grammatical forms of the same item. Matsushita (1984) found that Talla had a three-tone system, though his mid tone seems to be less common than either high or low tone. The tonal variations, both within and across languages, are indicative of interesting tonal processes, but the data are insufficient to analyse the various tonal systems.

THE WORDLISTS

The following wordlists contain slightly more than 200 items from seven languages and about 100 items from two additional languages (3. Kufo and 7. Sangali). The wordlists are adapted from the widely used Swadesh lists. The arrangement is alphabetically according to the English gloss; numerals and pronouns appear together at the end of the list. Each set is arranged as follows:

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. MU: | Mudo |
| 2. YE: | Yegang |
| 3. KU: | Kufo |
| 4. MI: | Miri |
| 5. TL: | Talla |
| 6. TO: | Tolibi |
| 7. SA: | Sangali |
| 8. KR: | Krongo |
| 9. TS: | Talasa |

In some cases, I cite data from other sources. For Talla, the initials AIA indicate that the data comes from a questionnaire which was filled by Abdalla Ibrahim Abdalla in 1974, and the initial M refers to Matsushita 1984-1986. In the case of Krongo, the initial R refers to Reh 1985.

Nouns are cited in the singular and the plural whenever possible, and the two forms are separated by a slash. When the English gloss corresponds to the "plural" form, the singulative form ('a small amount of ...') is given in parentheses. Verb forms followed by an exclamation mark are imperatives; other verb forms are 3rd person singular present tense except where the gloss indicates otherwise; e.g., "DIE ('is dead')". Property concepts ("adjectives") are cited with as many different concurring prefixes as were recorded.

High tone is marked with an acute accent; low tone is unmarked.

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In addition to these linguistic works, there also exists a certain amount of pedagogical and religious literature, including a translation of the New Testament into Krongo.

Unpublished manuscripts by the late R. C. Stevenson are now in the care of several people, including F. Rottland, Bayreuth, R. Hayward, London, and M. L. Bender, Carbondale. The bulk of the material has been catalogued by R. Blench (1993) and was originally stored in Oxford, but much of it has now passed into the care of C. Ehret, Los Angeles. A. Jakobi is preparing a complete statement about the Stevenson papers to be published in the *Nilo-Saharan Newsletter*.

The Stevenson papers include notes on almost all the languages spoken in the Nuba Mountains. The most advanced manuscripts concerning the Kadu languages are a vocabulary and grammar notes on Katcha (Tolibi) and a grammar of *The Krongo Language* (1942; 132 pp.). Among Stevenson's papers there are also several copies of a typescript *Simple Grammar of the Krongo Tongue* by G. E. Hansford (1934; 23 pages).

ALL

- 1.MU *jémak*
 2.YE *ḡil*
 3.KU *ḡáʔyá*
 4.MI *ḡáʔdêk*
 5.TL *ḡók*
 6.TO *ḡédḡé*
 7.SA *agúlli*
 8.KR *tólli*
 9.TS *ḡúlle*

ANIMAL (cf. thing, blood, meat)

- 1.MU *ḡóma mariída/eema mariída*
 2.YE *ama mariidu* *COLL*
 3.KU —
 4.MI *eema ma-gúrḡ/níímḡ ma-gúrḡ;*
ḡuḡḡá ma-gúrḡ/ḡuḡḡá ma-gúrḡ
(gúrḡ 'outside')
 5.TL *níimalme/aamalme*
 6.TO *níímḡ mariído/eema mariído*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *nḡuḡḡa maḡaar/uḡḡa maḡaar*
 9.TS *ḡáama/eema (= 'thing')*

ARM (* = hand)

- 1.MU *níisu/kisíne (*)*
 2.YE *nissu/nisíné (*)*
 3.KU *niisó/iḡíne*
 4.MI *niisu/iisíné (*)*
 5.TL *niiso/kadḡḡ*
 6.TO *niiso/iisíné*
 7.SA *niisu/iísunu (*)*
 8.KR *niisu/nísine*
 9.TS *niisu/nisíne (*)*

ASHES (cf. earth, rain, sky)

- 1.MU *(ḡuhúḡḡá)/huḡḡá*
 2.YE *fudḡḡ*
 3.KU *fudḡḡ gumaabassá ('white earth')*
 4.MI *fudḡḡ*
 5.TL *fudḡḡ*
 6.TO *fudḡḡ*
 7.SA *fudḡḡ*
 8.KR *ndḡḡḡḡ*
 9.TS *ndḡḡḡḡ*

BACK

- 1.MU *ḡórré/ke-*
 2.YE *ḡḡ(ḡ)láre/ku-*
 3.KU —
 4.MI *ḡugaare/náḡúḡáare*
 5.TL *ḡúwáare*
 6.TO *ḡḡgeere/nááḡḡgeere*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ/ni-*
 9.TS *ḡḡḡḡé/ni-*

BAD

- 1.MU *ḡááḡḡre ('not good')*
 2.YE *ḡajḡ*
 3.KU —
 4.MI *ḡá(l)áḡiilá (cf. 'good')*
 5.TL *itḡaara AIA*
 6.TO *ḡḡḡarḡkkḡ*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ (b or ḡ?)*
 9.TS *aḡḡḡḡḡḡ*

BARK n.

- 1.MU *inner: ḡifek/ffek*
outer: ḡiḡḡḡla/kóla
 2.YE *(iḡḡi-fék)/ffék*
 3.KU *tufu/ḡ- PL, néétúfu COLL*
 4.MI *ndufuk/tufuk*
 5.TL *(ḡindafuk)/tafuk*
 6.TO *inner: (ḡḡḡafu)/ḡáfu*
outer: muḡúḡáálá maafá
 7.SA *andúfu/túfu*
 8.KR *ḡeefi*
 9.TS *ḡufé/níḡíife*

BELLY

- 1.MU *ááḡi/niḡ-*
 2.YE *aadí/nigidi*
 3.KU *aadí/níḡiḡi*
 4.MI *aadí/naadí*
 5.TL *aadí/niḡ-*
 6.TO *eedi/naḡgeedi*
 7.SA *aadí/naḡḡáḡi*
 8.KR *aadí/nigáḡi*
 9.TS *aadí/naḡáḡi*

BIG (cf. many)

- 1.MU m-, n-íkki/kadurú
- 2.YE ablúnj
- 3.KU (m-)aabukké/gúúgúŋe
- 4.MI aqabbu
- 5.TL aadabbu
- 6.TO (má-)átádbbu/k-, n-ándabdu
- 7.SA máábukwá
- 8.KR íji/ŋgíifi
- 9.TS (m-)íígi/kíífi

BIRD

- 1.MU midi-kóói/ali- (d or dʔ)
- 2.YE d-/aawík
- 3.KU nd-/ɔɔi
- 4.MI nd-/óyi
- 5.TL ndei/ai
- 6.TO ndɔii/ɽwii
- 7.SA and-/óyí
- 8.KR *small*: ndugáái/wáái
big: kɔɔ/núgɔɔ
- 9.TS nduyáái/owáái

BITE v.

- 1.MU agídēna
- 2.YE ŋidʊu
- 3.KU afákká!
- 4.MI agídó
- 5.TL agídóóno
- 6.TO kídóóno
- 7.SA agadó(óno)
- 8.KR ɔccidi
- 9.TS umán

BLACK

- 1.MU ádfuk
- 2.YE ádfuk
- 3.KU gun-dúdfú/gaa-
- 4.MI adudúk
- 5.TL adudfúk
- 6.TO udfudú
- 7.SA áámáála
- 8.KR alúúná
- 9.TS aŋóúlá

BLOOD

- 1.MU (tɪŋ-)/aríída
- 2.YE aridu
- 3.KU ɾɔ
- 4.MI ariidu
- 5.TL ariidu
- 6.TO (ndé'ríídó)/á'ríídó
- 7.SA ariidu
- 8.KR áríɔ
- 9.TS arɔa

BLOW (with mouth)

- 1.MU húlék!
- 2.YE fullí!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI fulle!
- 5.TL ufúllék
- 6.TO fúllé!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR fúlɔɔji!
- 9.TS (p)fúlʷaagé!

BLUNT

- 1.MU ɬaa-óórí ('not sharp')
- 2.YE ɬúlúndulu
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ɬálá manukúrí (cf. eat)
- 5.TL iimuldumuldu AIA
- 6.TO eedjilití
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ásánjúguri (cf. eat)
- 9.TS n-aaé ('dead')

BONE

- 1.MU gúba/gubúúni (u, uu or u, uu ?)
- 2.YE ɬúŋúba/koobá
- 3.KU kuɓa/kuɓɔɔni
- 4.MI ɬuŋuɓa/kuɓuɓní
- 5.TL ɬɪŋguba/kuba
- 6.TO kuɓa/kuɓooní
- 7.SA ɬúgúɓííni/kúɓííni
- 8.KR kúɓúúni/nugúɓúúni
- 9.TS kúɓúúni/núgúɓúúni

BRANCH (cf. tree, ear)

- 1.MU neeso mínɗeaaɗí/
kisíne mínɗeaaɗí, kisíne maagadí
2.YE ɓəlánɔsɔ́/anósɔ́ (t́áná'dí)
3.KU —
4.MI neeso maa-fá
5.TL —
6.TO nízigáɗe/agaɗe (maafá), segeɗe
(cf. 'wing')
7.SA —
8.KR nuaasu máfa
9.TS sílímí/ni-

BREAST (* = heart)

- 1.MU ɗunu/anu
2.YE ɗu-/nugu
3.KU ndu-/nugu
4.MI ɗu-/a-nugu (*)
5.TL ɗu-/u-nugu (*)
6.TO ɗɔ-/a-nogo (*)
7.SA ɗɔ́-/á-nógu (*)
8.KR ɗunugu/anogu (*)
9.TS ɗ-/anogu (a ~ ɔ) (*)

BREATHE (cf. wind)

- 1.MU éélana
2.YE ála apú ('breathe wind')
3.KU —
4.MI —
5.TL áálana
6.TO éélɛndɛna
7.SA —
8.KR ílɛla ɗɛná
9.TS ílɛla ɗɛná adɔ ('above')

BROTHER (* = sister)

- 1.MU iríye/n-
2.YE aríyé/nigeríyé (*)
3.KU —
4.MI ar(r)é/nigiré
5.TL rí/nigirí (ɪ or e ?)
6.TO ɔré/nugoré
7.SA —
8.KR ɓálááɗim-/kaláánikim- (+ POSS; *)
9.TS ɓáláníima/kaláánígíma (*)

BURN

- 1.MU ga-hínne
2.YE ɗafíne
3.KU yi-fáne
4.MI afánne
5.TL afáána
6.TO kifínne
7.SA kafeánna
8.KR maaɗa
9.TS maɗure

CHILD

- 1.MU ɗamaɗi 'boy'; ɓilááɗa 'girl'
/kalandi PL
2.YE ɓɛlá (= 'boy')/kappá
3.KU —
4.MI ɓɛleelá/álleela
5.TL bittá/allaala
6.TO ɓiibálá/léélá
7.SA —
8.KR ɓáléaaɗ/kalé
9.TS ɓíɗa/kilyá

CLAW (cf. nail, bird)

- 1.MU mu-solɔ́ngɔ́ maadikóó/ki- m.
2.YE ɗuɗ-suáálá ɗaawík/gu-
(suaa ~ s'aa ~ soo)
3.KU —
4.MI mu-sɔ́ngɔ́rɔ́/ku- (= 'nail')
5.TL mu-súlaaga/ku- (= 'nail')
6.TO mu-sóláágá munɗ'íi/ku-
7.SA —
8.KR /óóní mógɔɔ (cf. 'leg')
9.TS másálɔ́gá káɗɗugáái

CLEAN

- 1.MU ɔɓɓé (= 'red')
2.YE ag'óllá
3.KU aguulí
4.MI —
5.TL —
6.TO insílí
7.SA —
8.KR ɔɔdí
9.TS adíílá (= 'good')

CLOTHING

- 1.MU ʈ-/andʌ
- 2.YE ʈáŋndʌ/ándʌ
- 3.KU ʈandʌ/ħndʌ
- 4.MI ʈ-/andʌ
- 5.TL ʈandʌ/annndʌ AIA
- 6.TO ʈ-/éndʌ
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR nd-/ándʌ
- 9.TS n-ɗu/a-ɗu-u-né, náá-ɗu

CLOUD

- 1.MU ɲɗulúk/ʈulúk
- 2.YE Ar.
- 3.KU ʈiífúɗó (= 'rain')
- 4.MI ʈadíígó COLL
- 5.TL ʈimbagarak
- 6.TO ʈú-/luugu
- 7.SA kwáálá
- 8.KR ʈi-/magaara
- 9.TS ndiigu (= 'smoke')

COLD

- 1.MU elíme
- 2.YE ʈɪɲʈul
- 3.KU leʔmé (e or ɪ?)
- 4.MI a'jjálo
- 5.TL ííjallo
- 6.TO ééjáló
- 7.SA allımmá
- 8.KR álımmı
- 9.TS ɲádéeɾi

COME

- 1.MU aai!, agede! PL; sóne
- 2.YE ɗéya(ŋ)!: ɗee or ɗeya
- 3.KU áyú!: yide
- 4.MI aayuk!: aaduk
- 5.TL adɔk; aayuk AIA
- 6.TO aayul!: ɔɗɔ
- 7.SA ɗííya!: adɛ
- 8.KR ɗííya!: adíiya
- 9.TS ɗíá!: ɗáɗia

COOK (cf. eat, food, thing)

- 1.MU ellan-gure!
- 2.YE aʃan-guri!
- 3.KU aadik(a)-ééma
- 4.MI —
- 5.TL eenaana AIA
- 6.TO oonééma
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ɔʃóó ɲáama
- 9.TS adóóre!

COUNT

- 1.MU íínééne!
- 2.YE inóóní!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI inneene(k)!
- 5.TL innoono AIA
- 6.TO inneené!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR íínóóní!
- 9.TS íínááné!

CUT

- 1.MU ette!
- 2.YE áték!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI aaték!
- 5.TL aadek AIA
- 6.TO rumɔna!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR cíɗɔɔɔɔ!
- 9.TS atte!

DANCE

- 1.MU ísílí ɗááɲa!; ʈááɲa n.
- 2.YE abəlá (= 'play')
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI aasilí!
- 5.TL siili AIA
- 6.TO asiilí!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR abála! (= 'play')
- 9.TS abála!

DAY (24 hours)

- 1.MU *hunɡú PL*
 2.YE —
 3.KU —
 4.MI *funu PL*
 5.TL —
 6.TO *ooró/nug(un)-*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *ayyá SG=PL (= 'sun')*
 9.TS *uyá SG=PL (= 'sun')*

DAY(LIGHT)

- 1.MU *uúró/núróru*
 2.YE *urú*
 3.KU *albúumi (?)*
 4.MI *ʔa-(g)úúru*
 5.TL *uuru AIA*
 6.TO —
 7.SA —
 8.KR *uúró*
 9.TS *urúuni*

DIE ('dead')

- 1.MU *aʔʔái*
 2.YE *ayi*
 3.KU *yaai*
 4.MI *ayi*
 5.TL *aʔʔáyʔ*
 6.TO *ayyi*
 7.SA *aaya*
 8.KR *aayá*
 9.TS *aaé*

DIG

- 1.MU *igidáána!*
 2.YE *adí!*
 3.KU —
 4.MI *iidú!*
 5.TL *igido AIA*
 6.TO *íidó!*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *iccídfóno!*
 9.TS *ídíáána*

DIRTY

- 1.MU *ajílu*
 2.YE *jíló*
 3.KU —
 4.MI *ʔá(l)ádíilá (= 'bad')*
 5.TL —
 6.TO *aapɔɔɔ*
 7.SA —
 8.KR *tútti; ɔlúóní*
 9.TS *aɔɔɔóóó (= 'bad')*

DOG

- 1.MU *eera/ʔʔííni*
 2.YE *eera/aʔʔííni*
 3.KU *ura/ʔiini*
 4.MI *urá/aʔiini*
 5.TL *(ʔ)urá/ʔʔiini*
 6.TO *ʔeera/(ʔʔ)ʔuní*
 7.SA *éérá/ácuɔ (c ~ t)*
 8.KR *ndaníírá/nijíʔʔííni*
 9.TS *eera/nigíʔʔííni*

DRINK

- 1.MU *owé!*
 2.YE *wé!*
 3.KU *owe!*
 4.MI *ááwe!*
 5.TL *awwe!*
 6.TO *ɔɔe!*
 7.SA *awa!*
 8.KR *uɔwɔ!*
 9.TS *uɔwe!*

DRY

- 1.MU *óróme*
 2.YE *armé*
 3.KU *rome*
 4.MI *m-, g-ur(u)me (tone?)*
 5.TL *arume*
 6.TO *árúme*
 7.SA *arúmmá*
 8.KR *árúmi*
 9.TS *(n-)árúmê*

DUST

- 1.MU ñduyúruk
- 2.YE andúk
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ndúŋúru
- 5.TL u-ndúŋuru/nú- *M*
- 6.TO ñdúŋúru
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ndiigu (= 'smoke')
- 9.TS tūngu

EAR

- 1.MU neeso/kisíne
- 2.YE nɔɔɔ ~ nɔssɔ/anóóó
- 3.KU neeso/ífine
- 4.MI neeso/isiné
- 5.TL naaso/isiné
- 6.TO neeso/iiséne
- 7.SA naaso/easana
- 8.KR neaasu/nísine
- 9.TS neeso/nésine

EARTH (cf. ashes)

- 1.MU kurá?
- 2.YE battúl
- 3.KU ɓɔɔɔ; fudɔ 'soil'
- 4.MI buttúlúk
- 5.TL búttúlu
- 6.TO ɓuɗɗúlu
- 7.SA ɓottúlú
- 8.KR naɓú; fúɗɔ
- 9.TS fudʷá

EAT

- 1.MU urí!
- 2.YE kurí!
- 3.KU ɔori!
- 4.MI ágúrí!
- 5.TL oori!
- 6.TO aguri!
- 7.SA agúrí!
- 8.KR ágúrú!
- 9.TS aguri!

EGG

- 1.MU ñjúle/súle
- 2.YE tu-/súle
- 3.KU tin-/sule
- 4.MI tunzule/sule
- 5.TL tinzule/sule
- 6.TO tun-/sule
- 7.SA anzóló/sóló
- 8.KR tu-/súli
- 9.TS tu-/súlé

EMPTY

- 1.MU ulohóló
- 2.YE armé (= 'dry')
- 3.KU iffóló
- 4.MI musúru
- 5.TL aamusuru *M*
- 6.TO ɔɔɔɔɔɔɔ
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ʌɔɔɔɔ
- 9.TS —

EYE

- 1.MU áyye/néne (e ~ ɪ)
- 2.YE ayye/nigééné
- 3.KU ee/iyye
- 4.MI ɔɔye/iyye
- 5.TL ayye/iyye
- 6.TO ɔɔe/iyye
- 7.SA aaya/iyye
- 8.KR ɓalí-m-ɔyu/(kalí-m-)iiyu
- 9.TS ayye/kilyá-m-íyye

FALL ('has fallen')

- 1.MU iirééne
- 2.YE dúngé(-mi)
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI adíŋê
- 5.TL adíŋɔ
- 6.TO edíŋɔ
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR adíŋɔ
- 9.TS adíŋga

FAR

- 1.MU ʒɔɔá
2.YE illur
3.KU —
4.MI m-, k-agóɔɔa
5.TL kuɔɔa AIA
6.TO aguɔɔa
7.SA —
8.KR íiru
9.TS íiru

FAT (* = oil)

- 1.MU (tín-)/ɔɔá
2.YE (tánáɔa)/aá (*)
3.KU ɔɔa
4.MI ɔɔa (*)
5.TL (ndín-)/ɔɔa
6.TO (ndón-)/ɔɔa
7.SA ɔɔa (*)
8.KR aabá (*)
9.TS ɔɔá (*)

FATHER

- 1.MU ábba/kɔ́/ééma 'my/your/his father'
2.YE fa(ŋ)/nugúfaa + POSS
3.KU —
4.MI appá; imá
5.TL iimá/nig-
6.TO pópá/kobópá
7.SA —
8.KR íima; m̀pá 'my f.'
9.TS íima; umpá 'my f.'

FEAR ('is afraid')

- 1.MU árəá
2.YE —
3.KU —
4.MI aríá
5.TL iríá
6.TO eríá
7.SA —
8.KR áríá
9.TS áráá

FEATHER

- 1.MU tí-mándala/mandala
2.YE t́úŋúɔ/kulɔ
3.KU t́i-mɔ́dala/mɔ́dala
4.MI t́á-liifu/ká-
5.TL t́-aalimbo/(k)-
6.TO ñd-alondɔ/(k)-
7.SA ca-/maɔ́dala
8.KR t́i-/maɔ́dalla
9.TS t́i-/náá

FEW (cf. small)

- 1.MU g-ít̩t̩i
2.YE asóɔɔ
3.KU —
4.MI ga-ditéʔlá
5.TL tittik AIA
6.TO g-íʔilli
7.SA ka-(ti)tíjá
8.KR ŋg-áttélli
9.TS k-itt̩yɔ́; k-itt̩ólli

FIGHT v.

- 1.MU arééne
2.YE akárəɔk!
3.KU —
4.MI áádígɔ!
5.TL d́igo AIA
6.TO éémagorəɔ
7.SA —
8.KR áryáání!
9.TS arééné!

FINGER (cf. child, hand)

- 1.MU t́amaɔi maa níisu/kalandi misíne
2.YE ɔ́lálá-níísú
/kapá-nísíné and kapa-níisu
3.KU —
4.MI leeníísú/ligisíné
5.TL bílíníísú/allegadɔ́
6.TO bánníísú/ligiisíné
7.SA —
8.KR ndiniisu/kaléma nisíne
9.TS bílda má ndiniisu/kilyá maa nisíne

FLY v.

- 1.MU ámbe
2.YE lefle
3.KU yi-fíírí
4.MI afíírí
5.TL afíírí
6.TO éngala
7.SA afíírí
8.KR íífi
9.TS afí

FOG

- 1.MU ñdakkatíyok
2.YE túŋɔŋók
3.KU —
4.MI túruuruk
5.TL ñaadíígo/naǵáadíígo *M*
6.TO túruuru; ʔaaʔíígo
7.SA —
8.KR ndiigu (má-náǵú)
9.TS gur^(w)aana

FOOD (cf. eat, thing)

- 1.MU kúrí
2.YE kúrí, ama-gúrí
3.KU —
4.MI kuri
5.TL aama AIA
6.TO kúrí
7.SA —
8.KR kóri
9.TS (naama) kuri

FOOT (* = leg)

- 1.MU awa/kuné (*)
- 2.YE únné/nu(η)uné (*)
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI awwa/ʊne (*)
- 5.TL aimáwwa/ní'ŋáí múúné (*cf.* 'neck')
- 6.TO awwa gayí/oone ganí'ŋgáyí
(*cf.* 'neck')
- 7.SA aawa/ɔona (*)
- 8.KR awwáá ditti
- 9.TS awwa/ʊne (*)

FULL

- 1.MU uḍuṇé
 2.YE adiṇiné
 3.KU ziliṇe
 4.MI áḍigine
 5.TL aḅbeyók
 6.TO áḍígíné
 7.SA ajegana
 8.KR aḍiginí
 9.TS aḍiginé

GAZELLE

- 1.MU ʔeááḅo/áḅo
 2.YE keḷe/nigéle
 3.KU —
 4.MI ʔi-giruʔi/a- (z ~ s)
 5.TL ʔilime/n(i)ḍílíme
 6.TO kú!sáálá/núgú!sáálá
 7.SA —
 8.KR ʔoḵfók/nigóḍókóḵfók
 9.TS ʔoḵfók/nigúḍókóḵfók

GIVE

- 1.MU ináá; íná! 'give me!'
 2.YE náá
 3.KU náá-ṇa! 'give us!'
 4.MI aná; náá-ní! 'give him!'
 5.TL amána
 6.TO amáná 'he gives';
 ná-ṇaʔá! 'give me!'
 7.SA ana; náá-ní! 'give him!'
 8.KR aḍán; dáṇa-ní 'give him!'
 9.TS ná; ná!

GO

- 1.MU yókók!
 2.YE sáṇa!
 3.KU —
 4.MI atto
 5.TL —
 6.TO —
 7.SA núnṇók!
 8.KR —
 9.TS ṇgʷá! (= 'walk')

GOOD

- 1.MU óḍore/k-
 2.YE íyyók(ṇ)
 3.KU (gu-m-)állú/g-
 4.MI aḍulá
 5.TL aḍiilá
 6.TO áḍiilá
 7.SA a'jjálá
 8.KR aḍíílá
 9.TS (n-)aḍíílá

GRASS

- 1.MU (ʔín-)/aayá
 2.YE (ʔṇ-sak)/ssak
 3.KU —
 4.MI dry: (nḍal-)/aayók;
 green: ínʔi/neesí
 5.TL neesi AIA
 6.TO (nḍon-)/ooyók
 7.SA —
 8.KR tiisí; tú
 9.TS tiisí; tú

GREEN

- 1.MU —
 2.YE agír(r)í
 3.KU rikkírí
 4.MI ageerí
 5.TL agiiri AIA
 6.TO —
 7.SA agírí; agirkírí
 8.KR ajírí
 9.TS agírí

GUTS

- 1.MU ʔín-(g)ássi/kássi
 2.YE ʔaṇ-/assissi (ss ~ s ~ z)
 3.KU —
 4.MI ʔín-(g)issi/kissi
 5.TL amamáḍi (cf. 'belly')
 6.TO níímók!méédí/εeméédí
 (cf. 'thing', 'belly')
 7.SA —
 8.KR kádissi
 9.TS miḍáá-dísi/ká-

HAIR

- 1.MU (tínau/aláu), au *COLL*
- 2.YE (ti-)/niḃá
- 3.KU (ndul-)/uu
- 4.MI (ndalawu)/áwu
- 5.TL (ndín-)/au
- 6.TO (ndan-)/awó
- 7.SA (andān-)/a(w)u
- 8.KR (ndin-)/ááú
- 9.TS (ndin-)/áwwá

HAND (* = arm)

- 1.MU níisu/kisíne (*)
- 2.YE nissu/nisiné (*)
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI niisu/iisiné (*)
- 5.TL ai-maa-níiso/ninai-maa-gadḃó
(‘neck of arm’)
- 6.TO niiso-gayí/iisine-gayí (*cf.* ‘neck’)
- 7.SA niisu/íisonu (s ~ z) (*)
- 8.KR niisu/nísine (*);
kḃḃóllḃ/kalémma-nísine
- 9.TS niisu/nísine (*)

HEAD

- 1.MU aadú/nin(g)áádu (ḃ ~ ḥ)
- 2.YE amdú/n-
- 3.KU ḡuḃu/n-
- 4.MI ʌʌdu/nálʌdu
- 5.TL ẽẽdu/níng-
- 6.TO ooḃu/núnḡgóóḃú
- 7.SA aḡgáḃú/nánḡgaḃu
- 8.KR ʌʌḃu/nig-
- 9.TS aḡḃḃu/n-

HEAR

- 1.MU uhupá!
- 2.YE finó!
- 3.KU fupó!
- 4.MI fupó!
- 5.TL ufúúḡḃ
- 6.TO ɔfɔḡḡḃ!
- 7.SA afíye!
- 8.KR ufupó!
- 9.TS iifipá!

HEART (* = breast)

- 1.MU tunḡurú/núúru
- 2.YE ɓɔla-ḡúnúḡu/kap̣a-munúḡú
- 3.KU ṭo-/nugu (o ~ u)
- 4.MI ṭu-nugu/a- (*)
- 5.TL ṭu-nugu/u- (*)
- 6.TO ṭɔ-nogo/a- (*)
- 7.SA ṭɔ-nḡgu/a- (*)
- 8.KR ṭu-nugu/a-nḡgu (*)
- 9.TS ṭu-/a-nḡgu (a ~ ɔ) (*)

HEAVY

- 1.MU ííḃíndi
- 2.YE amnḡḡḃ
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ándi
- 5.TL indi AIA
- 6.TO ínḡí
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ííḃíndi; R: ííḡḡḡḡḡḡ
- 9.TS aḡḡḡḡḡḡ

HIT

- 1.MU ɓ*áána!
- 2.YE bá!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ɓḡḡḡḡḡ!
- 5.TL ubbaana AIA
- 6.TO ɓḡḡḡḡḡ!
- 7.SA ɓíínu!
- 8.KR páaḡ!
- 9.TS rḡḡḡḡ!

HOE v.

- 1.MU ínḡááne!
- 2.YE leelé!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI abbáána!
- 5.TL —
- 6.TO ííḃḡ! (= ‘dig’)
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR aláali!
- 9.TS asê!

HOLE (* = eye)

- 1.MU ayye/néne (*)
 2.YE ayye/nigééné (*)
 3.KU —
 4.MI ɔɔye (*)/gíjééne
 5.TL eeye (*)/nééye, gijeene *M*
 6.TO ɔɔe (*)/kijeene
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔyyɔ/nígúúni
 9.TS ayye (*)/nigínne

HORN

- 1.MU ɬil-íido/k-
 2.YE ndi-gíɖo/kííɖɔ
 3.KU ndil-/íidú
 4.MI ndil-/ííɖú
 5.TL ɬin-/ííɖɔ
 6.TO ɬin-/ííɖɔ
 7.SA ɬin-/ííɖú
 8.KR ɬin-/íidú
 9.TS ɬin-/íida

HOUSE

- 1.MU ɖi/néé-
 2.YE ɖi
 3.KU —
 4.MI ɖí
 5.TL ɖi *AIA*
 6.TO ɖi
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɖi
 9.TS —

HUNT

- 1.MU asaasa!
 2.YE (sáná) ɔɔɔ! ('go')
 3.KU —
 4.MI ɔɔɔɔ!
 5.TL —
 6.TO ɔɔɔɔ!
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔɔaasa!
 9.TS (ngwá) ɔɔaasa! ('go')

HUSBAND (* = man + POSS)

- 1.MU miide- (*)
 2.YE ɖajó- (*)
 3.KU —
 4.MI ɲurí
 5.TL ɲɔɔrí/ki-
 6.TO ɲorí/nɔɔɔ-
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɲaari
 9.TS ɲurí

KILL

- 1.MU ɬáána!
 2.YE eɖɔáána!
 3.KU —
 4.MI eɖɔáána!
 5.TL aaɖáána!
 6.TO iɖáána!
 7.SA (e)aaɖáána!
 8.KR uɖáán!
 9.TS uɖáána!

KNEE

- 1.MU mí/néé-
 2.YE mmí/na-mí
 3.KU mmi/nóngi
 4.MI kuugi/nu-gúúgi
 5.TL nigɔɔgi *SG=PL*
 6.TO kúúgé/nu-gúúgé
 7.SA mmí/náá-mí
 8.KR mí/nóó-
 9.TS mmí/náá-!mí

KNIFE

- 1.MU l-ááhɔk/n-
 2.YE —
 3.KU —
 4.MI kulba
 5.TL fok *AIA*
 6.TO —
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɬun-kuluban/ni- *R*
 9.TS ndaalafala (?)

KNOW

- 1.MU assu
2.YE mútu(ŋ)
3.KU yussu
4.MI asú
5.TL ússu?
6.TO ussu
7.SA assú
8.KR ʒóní
9.TS ʒóne

LAKE

- 1.MU ʔɔ/náá-ɔɔ ('pool')
2.YE fólák/nu-
3.KU —
4.MI ladá (maa biidi)
5.TL ʔafo AIA
6.TO ʔumbolʒólɔ/nááɔumbolʒólɔ
7.SA —
8.KR kábúgá/nígabuga
9.TS ʔɔ/náá-!ɔɔ

LAUGH

- 1.MU eedíídi!
2.YE aɔíyó!
3.KU —
4.MI agijeené!
5.TL íkkíjeené!
6.TO ikkijeené!
7.SA —
8.KR ɔʒóní!
9.TS iijáané!

LEAF

- 1.MU ndááru/ʔááru
2.YE ʔu-/súlu
3.KU ndááru/(ʔigi-)tááru
4.MI ʔul-/lusúk
5.TL naaso/isiné (= 'ear')
6.TO ñdááru (maafá)/ʔááru
7.SA ndááru/tááru
8.KR ndáaru/taaru
9.TS ndandé maafá/níránde
('wing of tree')

LEFT(SIDE) (cf. hand)

- 1.MU kʒólɛ
2.YE nisu gúl(l)é
3.KU —
4.MI niisu maa gʒólɛ
5.TL niiso maa guule AIA
6.TO niiso má-gúle
7.SA —
8.KR niisu má-guuli
9.TS niisu máá-gúuli

LEG (* = foot)

- 1.MU awa/kuné (*)
2.YE únné/nu(g)uné (*)
3.KU owwa/ŋune
4.MI awwa/úóne (*)
5.TL awwa/uune
6.TO awwa/oone
7.SA aawa/ɔɔna (*)
8.KR awwa/úóni
9.TS awwa/uune (*)

LIE (down)

- 1.MU úhúngu!
2.YE yók!; fúngu
3.KU ufúnguʒ!; íyyú!
4.MI ɔɔyók!
5.TL ayyuk
6.TO iyyú!; ɔfúngu
7.SA ayyú!
8.KR ɔyɔ!; ɔfunjo
9.TS yyú!

LIGHT (not heavy)

- 1.MU éé!lááfalak
2.YE fóléfólek
3.KU —
4.MI ífálfalek
5.TL iibalapalak AIA
6.TO éébaláp^hala
7.SA —
8.KR úfaffi
9.TS úfáfe

LIVE (somewhere)

- 1.MU ándaane (= 'sit')
 2.YE ʔifé
 3.KU —
 4.MI agúrí (= 'eat')
 5.TL aʔʔáppíri
 6.TO áfigidí (= 'alive')
 7.SA —
 8.KR áfí
 9.TS ádá

LIVE (be alive)

- 1.MU ándaane (= 'sit')
 2.YE ʔíínó
 3.KU —
 4.MI afígídí
 5.TL —
 6.TO aʔʔáfigidí, áfigidí
 7.SA —
 8.KR ʔdínɔ
 9.TS ádíná

LIVER

- 1.MU lééni/ki-
 2.YE ní/na-
 3.KU ʔinepi/náápnépi
 4.MI kik/néégîk
 5.TL (ʔi-)/niŋgí
 6.TO ʔú-/noŋé
 7.SA (ta-)níné/naga-
 8.KR ti-ŋí/nóó-
 9.TS ʔipí/ní-ŋípi

LONG

- 1.MU (n-)asálla/k-, n-asagák
 2.YE asəgálá
 3.KU ífígaʔla/g-ífíkka
 4.MI átóŋgɔɔ, aadóŋgɔɔ
 5.TL asagaalá
 6.TO mós-, ʔó-tóŋgɔɔ/ko-tóŋgɔɔ
 7.SA aadúŋgɔɔ
 8.KR asuráájí
 9.TS (n-)asuréégé/kúsúre, ɲussúré

LOUSE

- 1.MU ʔiŋ-/k-idíŋídi
 2.YE ʔíŋíndídi/kiđíđí
 3.KU ʔigídígíđi/kiđígíđi
 4.MI ʔi-gidíkídik/a-
 5.TL kidíkídik SG=PL
 6.TO ʔiŋgídíŋŋé/kiđíŋŋé
 7.SA ciŋgídíní/kiđíní
 8.KR Ar.
 9.TS Ar.

MAN

- 1.MU m-uðe/kʷ-
 2.YE ɖaajó/jógó
 3.KU miðe/nigíðe
 4.MI miðe/nigíðe
 5.TL miide/nigíide
 6.TO miide/negíide
 7.SA muða/nígíida
 8.KR kááú/kađú (= 'person/people')
 9.TS taa-/ðéégɔ

MANY (cf. big)

- 1.MU g-íkki
 2.YE aɖiŋiné
 3.KU g-aʔʔu
 4.MI kaffây
 5.TL píiyôk
 6.TO g-ááɖabbo
 7.SA k-aabuk(k)wá
 8.KR ŋgíiji ~ njíiji
 9.TS k-íigi

MEAT

- 1.MU (ʔ-)/k-úða
 2.YE (ʔ-)/oodá
 3.KU (nd-)/uudá
 4.MI uúða
 5.TL (ʔ-)/uudá
 6.TO (ʔ-)/uudá
 7.SA ʔɔɔda/ɔda
 8.KR úúða
 9.TS úúða

MOON, MONTH

- 1.MU ʔáre/keɖaraáne
 2.YE ʔeré/kerééné
 3.KU ʔaré
 4.MI ʔeré/keɖereene
 5.TL ʔäre
 6.TO ʔeré/nagaɖére, nagaɖereené
 7.SA ʔará
 8.KR ʔári/naaɖári
 9.TS ʔare/nidáre

MOTHER

- 1.MU ééya/nóoha/níima
my/your/his mother'
 2.YE ndee-/niginde- + POSS
 3.KU —
 4.MI áyya; niimó
 5.TL niimó/nigiimó
 6.TO niimó/niginiimó
 7.SA —
 8.KR níimu
 9.TS níimá

MOUNTAIN, HILL

- 1.MU ɲa/náá-
 2.YE mea/kayaní
 3.KU ɲa/nááɲá
 4.MI ɲɲa/nááɲá
 5.TL ɲɲa/nááɲá (= 'village')
 6.TO aɲa/nááɲá
 7.SA me/náámé
 8.KR ɖíááma/naa-; ɖ-/ɔɔɔɔɔ
 9.TS miɲa/nidímiɲa, nígíkɲa

MOUTH

- 1.MU níino/niináadi
 2.YE niinu/namnáadi
 3.KU niino/nitti
 4.MI niino/niginíino
 5.TL niino/niginíino
 6.TO niino/náá-, néé-níino
 7.SA niinu/naginíinu
 8.KR niino/munóóɖi
 9.TS niina/nimnaadi

NAIL (cf. claw)

- 1.MU m-isilóngo/k-
 2.YE ʔuŋ-sʷáálá/kapá gu- (sʷaa ~ sɔɔ)
(cf. 'child')
 3.KU mu-ʃɔŋgóró/ku-
 4.MI mu-sɔŋgóró/ku-
 5.TL mu-súlaaga/ku-
 6.TO mu-sóláágá/ku-
 7.SA ma-ʃɔŋgɔɔ/ka-
 8.KR mudúú-yúúyu/ku-; mojóó-dóllɔ/kɔ-
(cf. 'hand')
 9.TS ma-sálóógá/ka-, ní-má-

NAME

- 1.MU ere/néŋgére
 2.YE ere/kerééné
 3.KU eere/nigireene
 4.MI eere/nigireene
 5.TL eere/nigireene
 6.TO eere/nigereené
 7.SA (e)áará/negéráána
 8.KR yaari/nigíɲaari
 9.TS eere

NARROW

- 1.MU aɓurík
 2.YE aɖudíígí
 3.KU —
 4.MI titéʔlá (= 'small')
 5.TL —
 6.TO e'jǵírí
 7.SA —
 8.KR aɓuríjǵí
 9.TS itǵóllí (*cf. 'small'*)

NEAR

- 1.MU étté
 2.YE agatɛ
 3.KU —
 4.MI máá-gátte
 5.TL katte AIA
 6.TO agatɛ
 7.SA —
 8.KR áfii-gattɪ
 9.TS aféé-gatɛ

NECK

- 1.MU aí/níngái
- 2.YE tinjir/kidinjir
- 3.KU ii/níngíí
- 4.MI ayi/nángáyí
- 5.TL tingiri/nííngíri
- 6.TO äyi/nä(η)gäyí
- 7.SA áyyí/nángá'yyí
- 8.KR áái/nigái
- 9.TS (i)yyé/nááyé

NEW

- 1.MU éési/k-
- 2.YE mattík
- 3.KU Ar.
- 4.MI Ar.
- 5.TL Ar.
- 6.TO Ar.
- 7.SA battíni (?)
- 8.KR óódiji
- 9.TS aadígí

NIGHT

- 1.MU (n-)ɔɔsɔk
- 2.YE t̪ádúmɔ
- 3.KU albóssini
- 4.MI t̪a-ɔɔsɔk
- 5.TL aasɔ
- 6.TO ɔɔsɔ/nug-
- 7.SA waafínni
- 8.KR ɔɔséki; ɔɔsɔ-juji
- 9.TS ɔɔsúnni

NOSE (*: SG 'nostril')

- 1.MU ɔ́ngɔ́rɔk/n-
- 2.YE ɓ-/arwɔk (*)
- 3.KU mɔɔrɔ/níngɔrɔ
- 4.MI úmb-/nugúng-ɔrɔk (*)
- 5.TL ámb-/nigáng-árɔk
- 6.TO mɪbarɔ/nugúmbárɔ
- 7.SA ɓ-/nag-ɔ́ngɔ́rɔ
- 8.KR amúúni/nigámuuni
- 9.TS a-múúne/negá-

OLD (not new)

- 1.MU maguha
- 2.YE mára
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI Ar.
- 5.TL maa-ɓilli AIA
- 6.TO —
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR allí
- 9.TS allí

OLD (not young)

- 1.MU ɓ-úkke/k-
- 2.YE *woman*: ɓɔkké/ku-;
man: ɗ-adfi/k-
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI taru/n-ándáru, kad-
- 5.TL kudunduru PL, AIA
- 6.TO aaɗaaro
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR t̪i-jíífi/kíífi
- 9.TS t̪i-gééfi/keefi

PERSON/PEOPLE

- 1.MU kóyɔ́/káɗu
- 2.YE kɔ́/káɗúgú
- 3.KU m̪ɔ́i/kuɗu
- 4.MI ká/kadu
- 5.TL ámidí/káɗu
- 6.TO emidí/kadu
- 7.SA ámúdí/káɗógu
- 8.KR kááú/káɗú
- 9.TS kɔ́/káɗú

PLAY v. (* = dance)

- 1.MU ɪsánna!; sánna n.
- 2.YE abɔ́lá (*)
- 3.KU yi-ɓala
- 4.MI ka-ɓala
- 5.TL aɓala M
- 6.TO aɓala!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR aɓála!; ɓalá n. (*)
- 9.TS aɓála! (*)

PULL

- 1.MU sína?;!; éésik!
 2.YE asík!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aazík!
 5.TL íssinó
 6.TO issinó!
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔ́ɔ́!
 9.TS áázi!

PUSH

- 1.MU (w)uráána!
 2.YE kúr(r)ó!
 3.KU —
 4.MI kuróónó!
 5.TL ugúróónó
 6.TO kúróónó!
 7.SA —
 8.KR kúróónó!
 9.TS kúr^wóónó!

RAIN (cf. cloud, sky)

- 1.MU mmí
 2.YE ammí
 3.KU ʔiífúfó
 4.MI ʔífúfó
 5.TL ʔambafó
 6.TO ʔimbídfó
 7.SA ca(ŋ)fófó
 8.KR nni
 9.TS nni

RED

- 1.MU ɔ́bɔ́é
 2.YE abbé
 3.KU (m-)oɔ́bɔ́é/g-
 4.MI abbi
 5.TL óóde
 6.TO uʔʔóyó
 7.SA ʔtóyó
 8.KR ʔyóóni
 9.TS asííri

RIGHT(SIDE) (cf. hand, eat)

- 1.MU ʔaadana
 2.YE niisu gúrí
 3.KU —
 4.MI niisu maa gúrí
 5.TL niiso maa duwaana AIA
 6.TO niiso maa gúrí
 7.SA —
 8.KR niisu má gur
 9.TS niisu máá gúri

RIVER

- 1.MU kəriʔ/niringəriʔ
 2.YE kirí/nigíri
 3.KU —
 4.MI kiri/néégíri
 5.TL kiri AIA; ri/náári M
 6.TO ɔ́ʔʔɔ́/nɔ́ɔ́ɔ́
 7.SA —
 8.KR rí/náá-
 9.TS rí/náá-^lrí

ROAD

- 1.MU hiini/kihíini
 2.YE fíni/ni-
 3.KU —
 4.MI fiini/ná-fiini
 5.TL fiini/náá-
 6.TO fíini/néé-
 7.SA fíini/naga-; ɔ́aa-fiini/na-ɔ́aa-fiini
 8.KR fúúni/naa-
 9.TS pfúúni/nu-fúúni

ROOT

- 1.MU ɔ́ar(r)e/ér(r)e
 2.YE ʔugumbéré/ééré
 3.KU ɔ́arre/árré
 4.MI ɔ́arre/ááre
 5.TL ɔ́éére/éére (= 'vein', 'vagina')
 6.TO ɔ́-/eréére
 7.SA ɔ́a-ráara/a-
 8.KR ɔ́-/árrí
 9.TS ɔ́arre/ni-

ROPE

- 1.MU ñḁ-/óórik
 2.YE ʈ-/áárik
 3.KU —
 4.MI árruk/naarúk
 5.TL ruk AIA; ru/nááru M
 6.TO rrú/nááru
 7.SA ru
 8.KR rú/náá-ru
 9.TS nḁ-/ᵛore

ROTTEN

- 1.MU *fruit, meat*: aadáádí;
wood: ópórók
 2.YE apórók
 3.KU —
 4.MI aápórók
 5.TL —
 6.TO —
 7.SA —
 8.KR óssóli
 9.TS (á)káru

ROUGH

- 1.MU ííróngorók
 2.YE súúásuua
 3.KU —
 4.MI íígúᵛo; íígásuᵛso
 5.TL —
 6.TO ókkᵛyᵛkᵛyᵛo
 7.SA —
 8.KR íígungu
 9.TS akkupá

ROUND

- 1.MU —
 2.YE adugúllú
 3.KU ḁuguulu
 4.MI ḁuguulú
 5.TL aduguulú
 6.TO ᵛḁugulú
 7.SA adḁúá jááná
 8.KR adugú gwáána
 9.TS —

RUB

- 1.MU ooyó!
 2.YE ʈudóḁó!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aʃʃᵛᵛonúgúḁé!; sígíḁe!
 5.TL uyyu
 6.TO ḁanaanóḁó!
 7.SA —
 8.KR issu
 9.TS áróʔi

SALT

- 1.MU ʈíᵛíḁa
 2.YE kaḁál
 3.KU —
 4.MI ʈiᵛadala
 5.TL ʈaᵛaḁala AIA
 6.TO ʈéᵛéḁala
 7.SA —
 8.KR ʈimalá
 9.TS ʈimelá

SAND

- 1.MU (ñḁᵛmúk)/ᵛᵛmúk
 2.YE seseḁ
 3.KU nḁomogú
 4.MI nḁamugú
 5.TL nḁaamoogú
 6.TO nḁamogú
 7.SA nḁámogú
 8.KR ʈisiᵛááᵛní
 9.TS ʈisiᵛééᵛḁé

SAY

- 1.MU íkki!
 2.YE —
 3.KU ki!
 4.MI akki!
 5.TL ákki
 6.TO ikki!
 7.SA le
 8.KR íccí!
 9.TS akinuní!

SCRATCH

- 1.MU muróóno!
 2.YE gwaara!; kòrkódó!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aagúrtek; azúgúre!
 5.TL aagordek
 6.TO agóraana!; agórde!
 7.SA —
 8.KR aguraana!
 9.TS agurá

SEE

- 1.MU idína!; kandaú *IPL*
 2.YE iḡu ~ inḡu!; iḡinu
 3.KU diyebu!
 4.MI dīiye!; aji
 5.TL ijsógɔ
 6.TO iiróónó!
 7.SA málá!
 8.KR ássala!
 9.TS sipjá!

SEED

- 1.MU ti-/malóa
 2.YE tu-múlóá/mulóá (o ~ u)
 3.KU ti-/moolá
 4.MI /állula maa nááfá
 ('children of trees')
 5.TL tḡṇdayok/tayok
 6.TO ṇḡḡḡyɔ/tḡḡyɔ
 7.SA ca-/mugola
 8.KR ti-/mógólɔ
 9.TS tḡn-, tḡa-dḡn-iḡi/iḡi

SEW

- 1.MU eḡḡolaana!
 2.YE dḡla!
 3.KU —
 4.MI ardáána!
 5.TL érdaana *M*
 6.TO ís(s)ḡḡɔ!
 7.SA —
 8.KR uufḡḡḡ!
 9.TS adálaana!

SHARP (cf. eat)

- 1.MU úrí
 2.YE arḡíḡí
 3.KU —
 4.MI manukúrí
 5.TL anakuri *AIA*
 6.TO anúkúri
 7.SA —
 8.KR ánákuri
 9.TS nanákúri

SHORT

- 1.MU aḡḡiḡiri
 2.YE aḡiḡiri
 3.KU —
 4.MI adunḡó
 5.TL adunḡo *AIA*
 6.TO ḡḡḡḡḡḡ-ḡḡḡ
 7.SA —
 8.KR aḡiḡiḡiri
 9.TS (n-)aḡiḡiḡiri/ḡ-iḡiḡiḡi

SING

- 1.MU uwe?!
 2.YE awí!
 3.KU —
 4.MI uuwe!
 5.TL uuwedḡḡsu
 6.TO uwḡḡḡsu!
 7.SA —
 8.KR uuwí!
 9.TS úúwé!

SISTER (* = brother)

- 1.MU íḡe/n-
 2.YE aríyé/nigeríyé (*)
 3.KU —
 4.MI ḡé/nigi-
 5.TL (ḡ)ḡé/nigi-ḡé
 6.TO ḡḡé/nig-
 7.SA —
 8.KR bálaádíim-/kalááníkim- (+ POSS; *)
 9.TS bálaáníma/kaláánígíma (*)

SIT

- 1.MU bígífu!; ándaane
 2.YE mók!; mɔg-mí
 3.KU mmí!; yimmí
 4.MI mmík!; mik
 5.TL ammik
 6.TO ammi!; ammi
 7.SA ammi!; ammi
 8.KR ómí!; ánná...kúfú
 9.TS ámi!; ami; édááne

SKIN

- 1.MU (nd-)/á-íde
 2.YE duuɔ/adúúóní
 3.KU (tími-duɔa)/m̩tuɔa
 4.MI (ndi-)/a-giide
 5.TL t̩ɔ/áɔɔone
 6.TO ɔt̩t̩ɔ/ɔɔɔɔɔé
 7.SA t̩ɔɔɔɔ/ɔɔɔɔɔɔ
 8.KR t̩u/uɔuoní
 9.TS t̩u/náá-du

SKY

- 1.MU (ndullúk)/tullúk
 2.YE d̩ɔmsal
 3.KU d̩ɔɔme
 4.MI d̩ɔ d̩ífuɔ; t̩ífuɔ
 (cf. 'ashes', 'rain')
 5.TL t̩ambad̩ɔ (= 'rain')
 6.TO t̩ímbid̩ɔ (= 'rain')
 7.SA —
 8.KR d̩áámásálá
 9.TS (d̩ɔɔ- 'above') másála

SLEEP ('he is asleep')

- 1.MU ááride
 2.YE arkide
 3.KU yaarde
 4.MI íiride
 5.TL iriide
 6.TO íirígide
 7.SA áárigída
 8.KR iruji
 9.TS urigide

SMALL (cf. few)

- 1.MU m-, n-ít̩ti/k-, n-íɔíɔi
 2.YE asógó
 3.KU (j̩i)j̩íɔná/gíɔɔɔɔɔɔ
 4.MI t̩itéɔlá
 5.TL aadittik
 6.TO (m-)it̩ílli/k-it̩íɔi
 7.SA mi-t̩(t)it̩(t)íɔná/ki-
 8.KR attáli/ngííyelli
 9.TS (m-)ettyó; ma-d̩isééle/kí-d̩íse

SMELL v.

- 1.MU úɔɔdu
 2.YE ándu
 3.KU —
 4.MI —
 5.TL úɔɔdu
 6.TO úɔɔú
 7.SA —
 8.KR úɔɔdu
 9.TS óɔɔdu

SMOKE n.

- 1.MU (nd̩iyɔk)/t̩iyɔk
 2.YE tííko
 3.KU tiigo
 4.MI (n-)/tiigu(k)
 5.TL ndiigu
 6.TO nt̩iigo
 7.SA (ándiigo)/tiigo
 8.KR ndiigu (= 'dust')
 9.TS ndiigu (= 'cloud')

SMOOTH

- 1.MU íssasserek
 2.YE kilikilik
 3.KU —
 4.MI kugulí
 5.TL —
 6.TO ɔɔgɔɔɔba-kɔɔɔba
 7.SA —
 8.KR urijiriji
 9.TS óɔɔɔgólí

SNAKE

- 1.MU ni/náá-, néé-, nées-
 2.YE mamáálák/ni-
 3.KU —
 4.MI nni/náá-ni
 5.TL ni/néé- *M*
 6.TO ínní/nóóní
 7.SA —
 8.KR nni/nóóni
 9.TS nni/náá-ni

SPEAK

- 1.MU ɔlɔɔ!
 2.YE íbá (sani)!
 3.KU gi-ḍímáága
 4.MI eema!
 5.TL aama *AIA*
 6.TO eema
 7.SA eáámá
 8.KR ééma; ájááma
 9.TS aḍééma!

SPEAR

- 1.MU kándá/ólóóne (d ~ d);
shaft: ɓóóla/ki-
 2.YE báálá/nu-
 3.KU —
 4.MI kandá/magandá
 5.TL gándá/nágándá *M*
 6.TO kan^há/magan^há
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɬin-gándá/ni-
 9.TS kándá/nigándá

SPIT

- 1.MU báána!
 2.YE ɓɔɔk fók!
 3.KU —
 4.MI pɬû!
 5.TL agij-áálaaga ('throw saliva')
 6.TO uppu-báálaaga-jó
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɓinɔalek!; *saliva: alaga*
 9.TS bééna!

SPLIT

- 1.MU tímání guɓo!
 2.YE aféréḍó!
 3.KU —
 4.MI ɗusúɔ!
 5.TL apparana-kubo *AIA*;
chop: atte AIA
 6.TO ɔɗusúnááná kuɓu
 7.SA —
 8.KR súnú kúɓú!
 9.TS araɓááni kaɓú!; súnáá'ní-gáɓú!

SQUEEZE

- 1.MU ɬɛrík!
 2.YE aɬiréḍo!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aaḍírík!
 5.TL —
 6.TO aḍírí!
 7.SA —
 8.KR ayaana!; umunɔɔɔ gwaana
 9.TS eena!

STAB

- 1.MU hóna!
 2.YE tó(g)ɓḍo!; *shoot: fú!*
 3.KU —
 4.MI fúúɔ!
 5.TL *shoot: ɓoono AIA*
 6.TO fóóɔ!
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɓɔdu!
 9.TS (p)fáɲi!

STAND

- 1.MU abé
 2.YE abíyé
 3.KU yidigido
 4.MI ɗíné
 5.TL afííɗo
 6.TO eedíné; aɬi-fikíɗo
 7.SA aḍíné; fyáágoɗo!
 8.KR ɓú; fí!
 9.TS áɓúnjé

STAR

- 1.MU ʈi-/mídik
 2.YE ʈəmədínik/adiník
 3.KU ʈi-/miđiŋe
 4.MI ʈi-/miđigik
 5.TL ʈim-/mađagek
 6.TO ʈi-/miđigí
 7.SA ca-/mađígí
 8.KR ʈi-/međijí
 9.TS ʈi-/miđigi

STICK

- 1.MU ʈə-ala/ke-
 2.YE arík/n-
 3.KU —
 4.MI arík/néégórík
 5.TL tok AIA; tɔ/nóó- *M*
 6.TO kóófi/nugóófi
 7.SA —
 8.KR kuofi/nááguofi
 9.TS kuofi/nógóófi

STONE

- 1.MU m-úsei/k-
 2.YE mi-síník/gu-
 3.KU miji/núgíji
 4.MI misik/néégísik
 5.TL misik/náá-
 6.TO misi/néégisi
 7.SA miji/kiʈi, náágísi
 8.KR n-isi/k-; *R*: m-isi
 9.TS mi-zigi/ka-

STRAIGHT

- 1.MU wírnk
 2.YE kúrkúrik
 3.KU —
 4.MI aadónɡóro (= 'long')
 5.TL —
 6.TO ɔʈɔʈɔ
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔrtɔŋ gwaán
 9.TS ʈɔŋ-ɡóóná

SUCK

- 1.MU oʈó!
 2.YE ʈoá!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aʈʈú!
 5.TL ʈʈʈu!
 6.TO oʈʈí!
 7.SA —
 8.KR aʈú!
 9.TS ɔɔné!

SUN (* = day)

- 1.MU ʈénéa
 2.YE ayá
 3.KU nɔ́alaaya
 4.MI nɔ́alaya
 5.TL nɔ́inaaya
 6.TO nɔ́anaaya
 7.SA anɔ́anáya
 8.KR ayyá
 9.TS uyá

SWELL (swollen)

- 1.MU úŋgu
 2.YE awóní(ŋ)
 3.KU —
 4.MI afúúru
 5.TL ufúúru
 6.TO úwú
 7.SA —
 8.KR awu
 9.TS awu

TAIL

- 1.MU ndedík/ʈedík
 2.YE ídík/nig-
 3.KU tú/nóó-
 4.MI iídí/ningidí
 5.TL iídí/ning-
 6.TO ʈiídí/nígí-
 7.SA tú/náá-
 8.KR ídí/nijíʈúóni
 9.TS iídí/nigíʈááni

TAKE

(A: t. from me; B: t. by yourself)

- 1.MU kúɗɗk!
 2.YE A: mó! B: ɿyá!
 3.KU —
 4.MI A: llá! B: nna!
 5.TL amáána
 6.TO amáána; dógá!
 7.SA A: alá! B: dágwá!
 8.KR A: ɿllá! B: dúgwa!
 9.TS A: láá! B: dá!

THICK

- 1.MU úúɗɗɗu
 2.YE agudéré
 3.KU —
 4.MI assissík
 5.TL adittik AIA; essissi M
 6.TO áɿáɗɗu (= 'big')
 7.SA —
 8.KR aɗɗɗɗɗ; óttuɗu
 9.TS n-attíɿá

THIN

- 1.MU usissík
 2.YE úrrí
 3.KU —
 4.MI tité?lá (= 'small')
 5.TL orri AIA
 6.TO ééɗáɗɗá
 7.SA —
 8.KR úúúúú
 9.TS n-úúúú

THING (cf. animal)

- 1.MU ɗɗma/eema (?)
 2.YE núm(m)á/ama (?)
 3.KU —
 4.MI níímɗ/eema
 5.TL níímɗ/aama
 6.TO níímó/eema
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɿááma/?
 9.TS ɿááma/eema

THROW

- 1.MU (r)rôk!
 2.YE irənáy!
 3.KU —
 4.MI ríígi!; ɿírik!
 5.TL agijí
 6.TO ríígí!
 7.SA —
 8.KR faana!
 9.TS (p)faana!

TIE

- 1.MU imeedáána!
 2.YE móɗe!
 3.KU —
 4.MI fudáána!
 5.TL midáana AIA
 6.TO midáána!
 7.SA —
 8.KR mádaana!
 9.TS máɗé-kabú

TONGUE

- 1.MU ēēɗɗ/niŋɗɗɗɗɗ
 2.YE ɿaŋɗɗɗ/andɗɗɗé
 3.KU ŋɗɗɗ/ni-
 4.MI (ŋ)ŋáɗɗɗ/nagáŋgáɗɗ
 5.TL áŋgáɗɗuk/ni-
 6.TO ŋgáɗɗɗ/nugúŋgáɗɗ
 7.SA a-ŋgáɗɗɗ/nɗ-, (n)agu-
 8.KR cɗɗɗɗ/níjɗɗɗ
 9.TS ɿɗɗɗɗ/níɗɗɗɗɗ

TOOTH

- 1.MU ɿíŋini/íini
 2.YE ɿɿɿɿɿ/kɿɿɿ
 3.KU nɿɿɿini/ŋiini
 4.MI ɿí-/ŋíni
 5.TL ɿ-/ŋɿini
 6.TO ɿíŋ-gini/i-
 7.SA cíŋ(g)ini/ágini
 8.KR ɿɿɿ-jɿɿɿ/-
 9.TS ɿi-gini/níɿi-

TREE

- 1.MU nde-aadí/k-
- 2.YE ʔaʔaʔí/kaaʔí
- 3.KU ffa/fááʔáne
- 4.MI ffa/nááfa
- 5.TL ffa/nááfa
- 6.TO affá/nnááfa
- 7.SA fa/afááʔana
- 8.KR ffa/náfaʔani
- 9.TS ffa/nááfa

TURN

- 1.MU hú!dá!
- 2.YE afaʔák!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI aafálé
- 5.TL eelee
- 6.TO aaféllé!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR áffá!
- 9.TS asála karré!

VOMIT

- 1.MU ʔho!; ho n.
- 2.YE afáání!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ʔʔfʔ!
- 5.TL ʔʔfʔ ~ ẽẽfʔ
- 6.TO ʔʔfʔ!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ʔʔfʔ!; ndʔʔfʔ n.
- 9.TS ʔʔfʔ!

WALK

- 1.MU úŋgaane
- 2.YE wáání
- 3.KU yú-wááne
- 4.MI wááne!
- 5.TL úúweene
- 6.TO úŋgééne
- 7.SA agunḡwáná
- 8.KR ʔ-anḡwaani R
- 9.TS ŋḡʷá! (= 'go')

WARM

- 1.MU elálá
- 2.YE ŋúʔáni
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI aguʔáána
- 5.TL íiyuyyuk
- 6.TO aguʔáána
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR álaala
- 9.TS ŋ-áláála

WASH

- 1.MU ewáána!
- 2.YE awáání!
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI *hands:* aguʔuné!
clothes: iyóóno
- 5.TL awaana AIA
- 6.TO ʔḡááná!
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR awwáan(a)!
- 9.TS ówáána!

WATER

- 1.MU ʔííʔí
- 2.YE ʔííʔí
- 3.KU ʔeeʔi
- 4.MI ʔííʔí
- 5.TL ʔííʔí
- 6.TO ʔííʔí
- 7.SA ʔííʔí (j ~ ʔ)
- 8.KR ʔííʔí
- 9.TS ʔíigi

WET (* = 'of water')

- 1.MU ííla
- 2.YE ifík
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI máá ʔííʔí (*)
- 5.TL aaʔííʔí AIA (*)
- 6.TO aʔííʔí (*)
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR íífi
- 9.TS (n-)íífi

WHAT?

- 1.MU mina
- 2.YE məná
- 3.KU n̄na
- 4.MI -mna
- 5.TL minna
- 6.TO minna
- 7.SA móna
- 8.KR náán(á)
- 9.TS minna

WHEN?

- 1.MU ááda
- 2.YE áda
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI ááda
- 5.TL kijeeḍa AIA
- 6.TO ááda
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ááda
- 9.TS ááda

WHERE?

- 1.MU kaagá
- 2.YE gidíyé
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI kíá
- 5.TL kiya AIA
- 6.TO kíga
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR kâ
- 9.TS kádííyá

WHITE

- 1.MU ahííru
- 2.YE abrá
- 3.KU aabassá
- 4.MI aabassa
- 5.TL aabassa
- 6.TO áábássa
- 7.SA áábássa
- 8.KR afííró
- 9.TS afíírá

WHO?

- 1.MU bidá
- 2.YE ndá
- 3.KU n̄dá
- 4.MI n̄dá; m̄daaní
- 5.TL n̄da
- 6.TO maḍa
- 7.SA maḍa
- 8.KR n̄dá
- 9.TS n̄dá

WIDE

- 1.MU aduháála
- 2.YE aflánjá
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI aḍabbu (= 'big')
- 5.TL —
- 6.TO áṭáḍḍu (= 'big')
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR afalánṅá
- 9.TS íígi (= 'big')

WIFE (* = woman + POSS)

- 1.MU néá (*)
- 2.YE nimíyá/aya (*)
- 3.KU —
- 4.MI yuugi/iye (PL: *)
- 5.TL yooḡi/nii-
- 6.TO akká/iíya (*)
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR nímé/káḍú nga niye (*)
- 9.TS yaagu/uíya (PL: *)

WIND

- 1.MU ṭṭiná
- 2.YE aṇú
- 3.KU ṭṭina
- 4.MI ṭṭina
- 5.TL ṇa AIA
- 6.TO ṭṭina
- 7.SA —
- 8.KR ṭṭiná
- 9.TS ṭṭiná

WING

- 1.MU mí-sawa/ki-
 2.YE ndugurtók/kurtók
 3.KU —
 4.MI nzegeḁe/agade
 5.TL nzagadek/agadek
 6.TO ñsegaṭe/agaṭe ~ egeṭe
 7.SA —
 8.KR ndandi/tandi
 9.TS tande/nírānde

WIPE

- 1.MU imbí!
 2.YE aḁiyu!
 3.KU —
 4.MI ayugúl;
 sweep: agíyóóno!
 5.TL ígíyóóno
 6.TO egiyóónó!
 7.SA —
 8.KR sóono!
 9.TS agiyána!

WOMAN

- 1.MU n-/éá
 2.YE nimíyá/aya
 3.KU lipá/iyya
 4.MI lipá/iya
 5.TL kká/iyya
 6.TO akká/iyya
 7.SA léme/ííya
 8.KR kááu maa nímmé/káḁú ṅgaa niiye
 9.TS nímiṇa/ṭya

WOODS

- 1.MU ṭílle/adilééne
 2.YE ndílé-ṇááḁí (*cf.* 'tree')
 3.KU —
 4.MI ṭíílé
 5.TL ḁííle/náá- (ḁ ~ d) *M*
 6.TO ṭ'ííle/ná-
 7.SA —
 8.KR tíili (*R:* ṭ)
 9.TS ndííleebú

WORK

- 1.MU íḁaa góná! ('do work')
 2.YE aḁoá!
 3.KU —
 4.MI aagóləju!
 5.TL aaliṇo *AIA*
 6.TO eelíṇgó!
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔḁḁḁ-moḁḁ
 9.TS aḁá-máḁḁ!

WORM

- 1.MU ṭuṇ(g)-/adino
 2.YE ṭaṇ-/adino
 3.KU —
 4.MI ṭáá-díinu/á-
 5.TL a-díino/ḁaa- *M*
 6.TO ṇḁ-/ádíino
 7.SA —
 8.KR c-/adīaanu
 9.TS mīdāádūno/adíínó

WRONG

- 1.MU ṭaa-ḁígí ('not right')
 2.YE adwállá
 3.KU —
 4.MI kaa-móórek
 5.TL —
 6.TO ṭááládíila ('not good')
 7.SA —
 8.KR ɔɔrósóbo ('bad')
 9.TS aṇɔrósóḁ ('bad')

YEAR

- 1.MU ṭisé
 2.YE yégé/ki-
 3.KU —
 4.MI *Ar.*
 5.TL uurnu *AIA*; arúúne/nag- *M*
 6.TO arúúnú/nag-
 7.SA —
 8.KR fáli/naa-
 9.TS fále/ni-

NUMERALS:

ONE

- 1.MU kóttok
 2.YE tuul
 3.KU ɲóttó
 4.MI ɲottok
 5.TL ɲɲattok
 6.TO úŋ'gótɔ́
 7.SA ɲgettó
 8.KR íŋwa
 9.TS íŋínóóno

TWO

- 1.MU kaará
 2.YE áriya
 3.KU (nɔ́)éérá
 4.MI ééra
 5.TL ééra
 6.TO ééra
 7.SA ééré
 8.KR yáaría, ɲáári
 9.TS éérya

THREE

- 1.MU t́óóna
 2.YE d́óóná
 3.KU —
 4.MI eed́óóna
 5.TL aaɔ́ona AIA
 6.TO eed́óóna
 7.SA eaaɔ́óná
 8.KR yóóɔ́oono
 9.TS óóɔ́ona

FOUR

- 1.MU kíisu
 2.YE ǵissu
 3.KU —
 4.MI iiǵíisu
 5.TL iigiiso AIA
 6.TO ééǵíiso
 7.SA iiǵíisu
 8.KR yíjiisu
 9.TS éégissa

FIVE

- 1.MU t́ummu
 2.YE dúmmú
 3.KU —
 4.MI iídummu
 5.TL uuɔ́ummu AIA
 6.TO eed́ummú
 7.SA iídummú
 8.KR aróóɔ́diniisu (cf. 'hand')
 9.TS niisu (= 'hand')

SIX

- 1.MU róssa
 2.YE dúmáɲíngu
 3.KU —
 4.MI aɔ́umɔ́óóna
 5.TL anɔ́anaanago AIA
 6.TO eed́ummú (ɔ́)funú-ɲgótɔ́
 7.SA —
 8.KR attukídí ɲóŋwa
 9.TS niisu (yán)íŋínóóno

SEVEN

- 1.MU kórdáta
 2.YE ɔ́orká
 3.KU —
 4.MI iiǵíisu adukkʌɔ́ɔ́ (?)
 5.TL attimiiso AIA
 6.TO eed́ummu (óó)fun(uk)ééra
 7.SA —
 8.KR attukídí ɲáár
 9.TS niisu yán(g)éérya

EIGHT

- 1.MU áttá
 2.YE abbʷá
 3.KU —
 4.MI aǵís-ǵíisu (?)
 5.TL t́ɲt́istʌ AIA
 6.TO eed́ummú (óó)fún iídóóná
 7.SA —
 8.KR attukídí ɲóóɔ́oon
 9.TS niisu yán(g)óóɔ́óna

NINE

- 1.MU kórdóóá
 2.YE ʔanungwé
 3.KU —
 4.MI ʔumgíísu
 5.TL uudumu ʔista AIA
 6.TO eedúmmú ʔʔ-fúnígííso
 7.SA —
 8.KR attukídi nííjiis
 9.TS niisu yáŋéégissa; nisíne kéégissa

TEN

- 1.MU ʔóóóá
 2.YE amdéégá
 3.KU —
 4.MI eeláána
 5.TL iilaana AIA
 6.TO eedúmmú aníísíne
 7.SA —
 8.KR arwóódinísíne
 9.TS aróódi niisu; (ya)anísíne

TWENTY

- 1.MU ʔeaadí
 2.YE aɖaŋaadí
 3.KU —
 4.MI aagaɖúluguulú
 5.TL akku maa midí AIA
 6.TO Ar.
 7.SA —
 8.KR arwóódinísíne (cíí)jáágóóni
 9.TS nisíne ɲatteeryu; nisíne ɲgéér'yá

HUNDRED

- 1.MU ʔeaadí ʔedúmmu
 2.YE Ar.
 3.KU —
 4.MI Ar.
 5.TL nigukku maamdi giidummu AIA
 6.TO Ar.
 7.SA —
 8.KR (kaɖu) njójiisu
 9.TS Ar.

PRONOUNS:

	1SG	2SG	3SGM	3SGF		1PLIN	1PLEX	2PL	3PL
1.MU	aʔa	oʔo			1.MU				
2.YE	áʔa	úʔu		agu	2.YE	aŋá	aŋó	aga	agi
3.KU	aʔa	oʔo	iʔi	aagu	3.KU	aŋŋa	oŋŋo	aaga	iigi
4.MI	áʔa	óʔo	iʔi	óógo	4.MI	ŋŋa	ŋŋo	aagak	eegék
5.TL	aʔa	oʔo	iʔi	oogok	5.TL	anga	oŋo	aagak	eegék
6.TO	aʔa	oʔo	iʔi	óógo	6.TO	aŋa	uŋo	aaga	eegé
7.SA	áʔa	óʔo	iʔi	aagu	7.SA	áŋŋá	ɔyyi	aaga	aaya
8.KR	aʔa	uʔu	ɪʔi	aagu	8.KR	aŋŋá	óóú	aaga	aai
9.TS	aʔa	uʔu			9.TS		aayó		

2.YE R: no distinction masculine-feminine;
 5.TL all forms taken from AIA except 1PLIN
 which is taken from M; note that M
 writes ng for both [ŋg] and [ŋ]